

arguments against the regular descent of authority from father to son, is drawn from the impossibility of securing, in such cases, talent and virtue in the seats of power. The father may be wise and moral; but there is no certainty that the son shall not be simple and profligate. Of what benefit, however, will be the substitution of popular elections for the doctrine of legitimate descent, if men of licentious habits of life, unredeemed by the genius which sometimes throws its brilliant mantle over the vices of its possessor, are to be elevated to the most exalted offices in the nation? And how can this evil be averted, unless the press shall arraign these moral culprits at the bar of public opinion?

In relation to Col. Johnson, we should be very willing to permit the offences imputed to him to pass without notice or comment, if it were true, as has been sometimes stated, that they were only "youthful indiscretions," atoned for by subsequent reformation. But we cannot perceive the propriety of this course, when we see that they are the confirmed habits of his old age. It is upon this principle, that we have heretofore adverted to his domestic relations: and, although it may offend the prudish squeamishness of those who seem to regard the exposure of immoral practices as more criminal than their perpetration—as the Spartans punished rogues, not for the commission of theft, but for the lack of cunning which led to their detection—we shall, under the influence of this principle, continue to do so, as occasion may require.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Within the last three days, we have been favored with half a dozen letters from Scott county, on a subject which is creating much excitement in the vicinity of Georgetown. The annexed extract from one of them, written by an individual of the highest responsibility, sufficiently explains the whole matter. We have not a word of comment to add. If Col. Johnson wishes to advertise the elopement of his mistress, he may have the use of our columns gratis, on the single condition, that, after recovering possession, he will make her over, in honest wedlock, to our expectant brother of the Georgetown Sentinel.

GEORGETOWN, JUNE 24th, 1835.

I should not be so prompt in answering your letter, but that I will know your love for a good joke, and I have one of the very best to tell you—or I should rather say, a good truth, for such it is.

Col. R. M. Johnson's second wife, Madame Partheuse, a yellow woman, has eloped with one of his Indian students, carrying with her a check for \$1000, and cash to the amount of \$300, which she took out of her titled husband's drawer—she having possession of his keys. The name of the Indian is Jones, and he is a fine looking copper faced savage.

The circumstances were these: one of Julia's nieces, and Mrs. Johnson, set off on horseback, on Sunday last, to pay a visit. Two of the Indian students, Johnson and Hunter, after conveying away four trunks of finery, went off with them. The Colonel sent Pence, his overseer—a brother to his son-in-law, in pursuit of them. He ascertained that the runaways had left Lexington on Monday.

The Jackson men here are much shocked at this runaway match. They say it has happened at a most unfortunate time, and they are afraid his political opponents will get hold of the facts and make them public.

This severe interruption of Colonel Johnson's domestic happiness is not to be wondered at. He has been paid by the government to teach the Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy the principles of Morality, and make them familiar with the duties of civilized life. Instead of doing this, he has set them the example and been their practical tutor in all the mysteries of the most low, brutal, and degrading licentiousness. Under such circumstances, it is no matter of surprise that his pupils should take possession of his wife or daughter, whenever the whim or fancy led them to prefer these favored personages to the other wenches of the neighborhood!

Yours, truly,

* Julia was the Colonel's first wife. She died two years ago with cholera.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, July 8.]

GOOD NEWS.—We learn that the party who were in pursuit of the two females, one the ———, the other the niece, of Colonel R. M. Johnson, who were lately made captive by a band of Pottawatomie and Miami Indians at the Choctaw Academy in Scott county, overtook them on the Northern frontier of Ohio, within a few miles of Lake Erie, and after a hard fought battle, succeeded in re-capturing the females. We have not learned the number of killed and wounded on either side, but it must be considerable, as each party fought with desperation. The Indians, unwilling to yield their rich and beautiful prizes, followed the Kentuckians as far back as Columbus, where they again succeeded, by stratagem, in retaking both of the females; but, after another severe fight, had again to yield up one of them, Mrs. J——. The party being worn down with fatigue, hunger, and thirst, were compelled to suspend further operations until a reinforcement could be obtained, from Head Quarters, or a sufficient number of Ohio volunteers be obtained to enable the Kentucky troops to renew offensive operations and inflict upon these savage marauders that punishment which their temerity justly deserves. Mrs. J. has before this been restored to the fond embraces of her distracted husband, and we hope in a few days to be able to announce to our readers that Miss China has also been restored to the arms of her distressed and agonizing parents.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 9.]

INDIANS AND MULATTOES.—The agents of Col. R. M. Johnson reached this city on Sunday, on their return from the pursuit of the two Molatto girls who made their escape from the Great Crossings the previous week. The agents, we understand, succeeding in capturing the whole—but the Indians were ungallantly rescued from their possession, by a legal process, and one of the girls effected her escape. The one in the possession of the agents, was said to be Colonel Johnson's house keeper, and was quite handsome and attractive in her appearance. Her trunk, which had been deposited in a commission house here for transmission to the Lakes, was taken out of the possession of the house, by her Monday, and the clothing valued. Readers may judge of the estimation in which this copper colored Lady was held at home, when informed that her wearing apparel, besides that which she had on her person, was valued at Five Hundred Dollars!!!!

[From the Louisville Journal.]

STOLEN WOOL RECOVERED.—We are happy to announce that Col. Johnson's yellow wife and niece, who eloped, about two weeks ago, with a couple of his Choctaw students, have been apprehended. They were overtaken in Ohio, and carried back to Georgetown. The Indians, it is said, made their escape, vowing to return and secure their half-won prizes. We advise Col. J. to keep the Rev. Mr. Henderson and the Editor of the Georgetown Sentinel constantly upon the look-out. Let him make them the emblems of his black harem.

We received, on Sunday, a long communication from Georgetown, giving a minute account of all the circumstances of the late elopement in that neighborhood. It appears, that at and around Col. Johnson's residence, white folks, mulattoes, negroes, and Indians, jumble promiscuously together. 'Tis no wonder, that the place is called "The Great Crossings."

[From the Nashville Republican, of July 16.]

INTENDED INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Mississippi to his relation in this place. The writer is a man of respectability:

"I take a few moments, from the awful distress and confusion existing here, to inform you that this (Hinds,) and several adjoining counties have been under arms day and night, in our own defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.

"An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes for the last six months, headed by white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the 4th of July. Their plans were well laid, and no doubt but that thousands of the whites would have been murdered, had we not been saved, only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man, who was in the secrets, and was to have been high in command, but who revealed to his master the whole plan; and, to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where, from his place of concealment, he could overhear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

"A great many negroes were, in consequence, taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes, and five or six white men, have been hung, without any form of law or trial, except an examination before the Examining Committee. They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears, from a confession that Doct. Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced from some place above this, (Vicksburg,) and proceeded thence through the principal towns to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing the handsome ones and making wives of them—and plundering and burning as they went. Dr. Cotton, after being condemned upon negro testimony, made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

Extract of a letter dated

"Jackson, July 8.—Twenty miles from this place, in Madison county, a company of white men and negroes were detected before they did any mischief. On Sunday last they hung two steam doctors, one named Cotton, and the other Saunders, also seven negroes, without law or gospel; and from respectable authority we learn there were two preachers and ten negroes to be hanged this day. Cotton confessed every charge made against him, and that their object was to murder all and get as much property and cash as they could travel with—he also confessed that he and Ballance, who is since taken, belonged to the celebrated Murrell's company, of Tennessee, who is now in the penitentiary. The last words he spoke, he remarked, the citizens, from Madison to Natchez, would get H—l. The whole coun-

try is in arms, and assembled at different points to protect their families.

"I am, very respectfully, &c."

[Postscript from the Natchez Courier, July 10.]

MORE NEWS FROM MADISON, HINDS, AND WARREN.—A gentleman from above brings us the following news. While at Spring Hill on the 6th, from 15 to 20 gentlemen rode up from Madison county. They stated that they had hung at Livingston several negroes, and two white men, Cotton and Saunders, both steam doctors, and occasionally preachers. They had obtained from Cotton a list of about fifty white men, who were concerned in the conspiracy to excite the negroes to rebellion, fourteen of whom they had already caught, and had them in chains at Vernon and Livingston. They had but a few more to be caught. They were all to be hanged. The morning of the 8th, Squire Key's, where S. said they were to be hanged, was taken the day before. The disbelievers were caught and hanged. A Blackman.

Having reached Vicksburg, our informant inquired the particulars respecting the affair there, and was informed that that day had been a rendezvous for gamblers, murderers, and swindlers, who had hitherto bid defiance to the law, and decent citizens. Since the alarm of an intended insurrection, well grounded suspicion has rested on many white men, as instigators and originators of the plot, and the gamblers, itinerant preachers, steam doctors, and clock pedlars, were generally considered the guilty leaders. Some of the negroes when first apprehended implicated them, and the two white men hung at Livingston made similar confessions. The citizens of Vicksburg formed an anti-gamblers society on the 4th, and at night lynched one of the fraternity. The next morning they gave public notice, that all gamblers must leave the town in twenty-four hours.

That night another was lynched. The next morning the citizens understood that a noted gambler, named North, had defied them, barricaded his house, and had employed several of his fellows to guard him, his house, and themselves. The volunteers were immediately assembled, and the citizens en masse marched to the residence of North and demanded admittance, and an unconditional surrender of the inmates. They were refused, and told that those within could protect themselves. The front door was forced, and the occupants fired, and Dr. H. S. Bodley, a gentleman of great worth, was instantly killed. This unexpected reception aroused the citizens to madness and desperation. The gamblers made, and the Gamblers' Union, a number of four in number. North, a confederate not being found, one of the most worthless of the kind was where they were to be hanged. They were released and ordered to leave the town, and the other five were hanged to the common gallows and hung.

While at Vicksburg, a man came in from Madison, after a short stay, the name of Blake; Capt. Doyle, of the party, stated that after our informant had been hung, four more white men were hung. A number were in confinement and would be hung.

Hiram Perkins, of Madison, was shot from a house opposite to Queen's Hill, in Hinds county, and was killed. He was a confederate; the party guilty. Capt. Doyle, a party of volunteers from Vicksburg, on the 8th, with Blake in iron, on the 8th, the evening of the 8th, and stated that he was alive but could not be taken. Mr. H. had another of the party shot. More had been apprehended.

The New-Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph in addition to the above:

"The Steamer Freedom confirms the report of the execution of the Vicksburg gamblers, and also states that on the 4th inst. a quarrel originated on Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi, between one Hashburger and Chaney, and that on the 6th, Chaney and friends were attacked by Hashburger and friends, which attack resulted in the death of two of each party, viz: Chaney, and Wm. Chance, Mr. Howard, and a negro belonging to Hashburger, and Richard Chance badly wounded. It was reported at Vicksburg, on the 9th, that in consequence of the difficulties among the gamblers, insurrectionists, and others, twenty-six persons, white and black, suffered death in the State of Mississippi on the 6th inst."

New Orleans, July 13.—Steamer Mogul reports that she saw at Natchez, as she passed down, several boats crowded with persons who had been ordered from that place, in consequence of their abandoned character; and also saw, at Ellis' Cliffs, 18 miles below Natchez, one or two flat boats freighted with the same description of persons, but principally females—all bound down the Mississippi. The people of Natchez had driven every suspicious person from the part of their town known as "Natchez under the Hill."



The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Hugh L. White, of TENNESSEE.

THE WHIG OR WHITE TICKET.
CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED BY THE PEOPLE.
For Congress—BARTLETT SHIPP, of Lincoln.
For Legislature—Dr. D. R. DOWLAY, Senate.
F. L. SMITH, Commons.
S. V. BRUNSON, Commons.

THE VAN BUREN-JOHNSON TICKET.
CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS (WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION) NOMINATED BY THEMSELVES.
For Congress—H. W. CONNER, of Lincoln.
For Legislature—Dr. S. FOX, Senate.
J. M. HURCHISON, Commons.
Col. J. A. DUNE, Commons.

Election next Thursday!

"This is no time to prate about trivial party distinctions; the broad question to be settled is DICTATION or NO DICTATION. It concerns every man within whose bosom throbs a free-born heart, to say whether those who fatten at the public crib shall lord it over us, and tell us whom we are to serve for their especial benefit, or we, THE PEOPLE, are to select those whom we will entrust with the priceless treasure of our liberty.—Whether to hirings of party, arrayed under the banner of a thing of their own hatching, shall lord it over the People of this land, or those whose hard earned toil has supplied the means of their subsistence, shall say who are to be the depositaries of our country's greatness. That portion of our citizens who supported the claims of the present National Executive to the high office which he holds, did it in the face of party dictation. DICTATION is the same hideous monster now that it was then, and will find in Americans the same indignant opposition."

To the Polls, then, Citizens of the County, and the District, and say whether you will govern yourselves, or whether you will consent to be governed by party dictation. Keep the true question in mind—

THE WHITE TICKET, and the People! OR THE VAN BUREN TICKET, and the Caucus!

Mr. Van Buren and the Pope.—On the page the reader will find a copy of the Popish letter written by Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This epistle was addressed to Signior Ciccognani, an Italian, acting as American Consul in one of the provinces belonging to the See of Rome; but we call it the "Popish letter," because it was written for, if not in, HIS HOLINESS, as will abundantly appear from its perusal.

We have accompanied this letter with some remarks from the Salisbury Western Carolinian, which are so pertinent to the question, that we are saved the necessity of adding any thing of our own.

See the article in a succeeding column, over the signature of "Roasting-Ear."

The Van-dals still continue to harp on the circumstance that a part—and a very small part it is—of the Stock of the United States Bank is owned in England. We are informed that the Hon. Mr. Conner carries about in his pocket a list of these foreign owners of stock, which he reads over at every gathering that he attends, and accompanies with a "grand flourish" about the persons named being the lords, nobility, and gentry, of England. Truly, this is a pin-book business for our "present" member, and we should think his success, at catching even gudgeons would be small.

It is true, that a part of the United States Bank Stock is held by persons abroad,—whether by "lords, nobility, and gentry," we know not, neither does it matter—but it is not true that the said owners of stock have any the slightest weight in the government of the Bank; for not a single share of stock owned out of the country has ever been represented in any meeting of the stockholders—(this is one of the provisions in the charter)—and, if the Bank had failed, with ten millions of the public money in its vaults, the property of the stockholders, both foreign and domestic, would have been responsible for the amount.

But let us see how stands the matter since the public funds were taken out of the U. S. Bank because a part of its stock was owned in England. A large part of the immense revenue collected in New York is deposited in the Manhattan Bank of that city, an institution owned almost exclusively by an English Lord by the title of Carmarthen, and of course managed by his own agents!! Now, suppose the Manhattan Bank should close its doors, with millions of the public money in its vaults, what could be done to recover it? Nothing!—The Marquis of Carmarthen might put the key in his pocket, place himself at the door of the Bank, and laugh in the face of General Jackson himself if he applied for the money!!!

This shows how far principle or candor is concerned in the great outcry (which we did not expect to hear raised at this day by an intelligent man addressing intelligent men) about the power of the lords, nobility, and gentry of England, over the Bank of the United States.

of Public Opinion, from

The Standard publishes an interesting relation of the 4th of July at Charleston, which is about as one-sided as the publications of that paper usually are. Col. White says the day was celebrated by a "commingling of all parties," and this we take to be true enough, for toasts of "all sorts" were offered and drunk on the occasion; but in copying an account of the celebration, the Standard has rejected every toast that condemned, in the slightest degree, the present Administration, and the heirs appointed by it to succeed in the Government! In addition to which, the Standard annexes four toasts, which it says were "communicated for the Lincoln celebration," laudatory of Gen. Jackson, M. Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, and H. W. Conner! These four are credited, by the Standard, to Robert Gasten, and should certainly entitle him to the best office within the gift of the "Standard," if indeed he is not already "Standard-bearer." The citizens of Lincoln sitting under a flag of "shreds and patches," counterfeited by the Raleigh Regency, should be pained upon the country as the "Public Opinion" of their County? If not, let them show us, on the 13th of August, that they are every way capable of making the article for themselves, and that too of an indisputable quality.

We have heretofore said, that we could not bring ourselves to enter into a regular opposition to Col. Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, and we then gave the reasons by which we were governed in the determination. Before we can oppose him, we must first acknowledge him to have some shadow of claim, or some chance of succeeding, to the station; and neither of these propositions can we ever believe. We think Col. Johnson is to be pitied for his weakness in allowing himself to be set before the American People for the office to which the Baltimore Caucus nominated him, rather than be held accountable for what he has ere this, no doubt, repented.

But we did not mean, by declining to oppose the Humber Candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to abolish his name and his pretensions entirely from our columns. By the act of the office-holders at Baltimore, Richard M. Johnson has been foisted upon the nation as a suitable and worthy candidate for the second office in the gift of the People of this country; and this act is what we design to oppose—not the man who was the tool in the transaction. We believe him to be in every respect unworthy, and unsuited for the office; and we think the country ought to hold Mr. Van Buren and the Caucus Party responsible for the outrage committed upon the decencies of society, by his nomination. In this view, our duty to society, as the conductor of a public journal, will not let us be passive, but demands that we should use every honest means in our power to show the true character of the Party by whom this act has been perpetrated. And, as "Birds of a feather flock together," in our attempts to exhibit the birds of the Caucus in their natural and un borrowed plumage, we shall no doubt, often have to mention the unclean nest in Kentucky. But in doing this, (paradoxical as may seem our course,) we wish it distinctly understood that we do not design to oppose the practical amalgamator of the West.

The Fanatics at work.—It will be seen, by the following article from the Charleston Courier, of the 30th July, that the Northern Abolitionists have commenced their bellish work of casting fire-brands among the population of the South.

We understand that a package of the publications issued by these mad zealots was received at the Post-office in this town, the other day; and we have observed, in several of our exchange papers, accounts of these periodicals having been picked up on the stage roads, evidently dropped, by design, from the pockets of passengers. Let our people look out, both for these papers and the agents by whom they are sown among us.

Incendiary Publications.—The U. States mail brought yesterday, by the steam packet Columbia, from New-York, came to hand filled with incendiary papers and tracts, intended for circulation throughout the Southern and South Western sections of the Union. It is certainly a monstrous abuse of this national convenience, that it should be converted into an instrument or means of assault on Southern Institutions; and a repetition of it will, in all probability, so influence public indignation, as to render the U. S. Mail unsafe, at least in this quarter. If no measure of prevention be within the competency of the Post Office authorities, a remedy may, nevertheless, be found among ourselves, in the refusal of those to whom these incendiary publications come addressed, to aid in their circulation. We understand that the South Carolina Association had a Meeting yesterday, in reference to this subject, and have issued a Circular to the Post Masters to the South and South West, apprising them, in anticipation of the incendiary stuff of which they are to be made the official dispensers.

We insert the following, believing that the information contained in it will be of interest to the citizens of this town and county, among whom Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell so long labored in the arduous duties of public instruction, previous to their removal to Salisbury.

Mr. Cottrell's School.—We attended the examination of Mr. Cottrell's scholars on Wednesday and Thursday last, and personally assisted in it. As usual, they exhibited the highest proofs of skill and good management in their instructors. Three young ladies having gone through the course usually prescribed in this school, and having stood a good examination, were presented by their Preceptor with Gold medals, with suitable devices. Mr. Cottrell then addressed the audience and his school in a manly, sensible, and affectionate style, at which, his hearers, (visitors as well as pupils,) were deeply moved—and what we sincerely regretted to learn, he declared his purpose not to resume the School. The chief cause of his leaving us is the state of Mrs. Cottrell's health. This is a most serious loss to our community, for it is an admitted truth by all, that we never had a school to compare with this. Wherever these worthy

people may go, or whatever the
have the hearty wishes of the
happiness."—*Salisbury Watch*.
We should be happy to have
accompany the above article with a notice of the
Examination which took place at the "Southern
Literary Institute" in this town, last week. We
too, no doubt, could have told a tale of "good
and good management" on the part of the Principal
and Assistants of our Academy—of rapid advance-
ment in learning on the part of Students, and possi-
bly of the presentation of Gold Medals, "with
suitable devices"—as well as of the thronged and
delighted auditory of parents, and friends of youth,
before whom the exhibition was held. We say we
could have, and no doubt we should have, told all
this, had it been our good fortune to have witness-
ed the examination. But we had no "bid" to this
"feast of reason" in the Academic Grove of Char-
lotte—so we did not go—and so we are unable to
give the minutiae of what was done on the occasion,
but will be glad to hear from some of our friends
who were present and partook in the exercises, if
any of them will take the trouble to communicate
for our columns a sketch of the proceedings.

The "Monster" Bank.—It is aston-
ishing with what perseverance our politicians of
the Van-Buren continue to battle against the Bank
of the United States. And it is astonishing, too,
to hear them claim for the present Administration,
in the same breath, the credit of having killed the
"monster!" Pray you, gentlemen, come to some
certain conclusion in the premises, and let us know
whether the snake be dead or only asleep. I
dead, then let its remains rest unmolested in the
grave; but if not dead, say so, and you shall have
the assistance of the Whigs to conquer it. It
may be that our Tory friends are haunted by the
myriads of petty "monsters" which were hatched
into life by crushing the mammoth; if so, they
still shall have our assistance to overcome them—
we have a horror of monsters, whether great or
small, and will gladly join in a crusade for their
extermination.

Sometime ago, for some real or imaginary
offence, committed against the "Raleigh Stan-
dard," by the "Carolina Watchman," Col. White
very cavalierly cut the acquaintance of his Salis-
bury contemporary—that is, he stopped exchange-
ing papers. When we saw the communication of
this fact, in the Standard, we sincerely commise-
rated the misfortune of Mr. Jones, for we knew
how highly he estimated that paper, and we wait-
ed with anxiety to see the manner in which he
would deplore its absence from his editorial table.
We did not have to wait long, for the deprivation
was too great to be passed over in "silent sorrow";
and, accordingly, in his next paper we find the
story of his woe, sung out in a doleful doleful
ditty, to the following tune:

"O lackaday O! What will the Watchman
do? A hopeless darkness settles on its fate!
That refulgent Periodical the Standard has with-
drawn itself (O lackaday O!) from our vision, and
refuses any longer to cheer and illuminate our
path. What boots it that other lights may shine?
Beacon lights and Stars, Torch lights and Galax-
ies, Constellations and Suns, may throw their rays
upon us, but what availeth it, since the radiant
glorious—the ethereal splendor of the Stand-
ard is forever hid from our eyes? Mourn! hast
thou forever lost caste and been forbid, on pain of
death, to look upon the sacred banner of thy Pro-
phet? Daughters of Vesta, did thy hopes and thy
cherished lamps go together? Fire worshipper
of the East! did thy divinity of everlasting caloric
forsake its mountain altar and leave thee to ruin
and despair? O lackaday O, what is that to us
and to our misery? Philo has stopped his paper!
Yea! the Watchman for its sins is to be forever
punished in outer darkness.—Ohon.

What profound reflections on Vanburen nomi-
nations! What logical conclusions! What beauti-
ful illustrations! What divine quotations from the
quadrilateral castalian of Peru! What wit!
What satire and withering invective on erring
Senators and delinquent States! What compla-
cent tones of self-approval and self-satisfaction!
And cke what delightful strains of adulation to
Jimmy Hutchison and Billy McLeary, are lost
(O lackaday O!) forever lost, to the forlorn and
east off Watchman!

Then Major McPherson he took a razor,
And says he, but d—n it, I'll avenge her,
My fate's decreed, my hour is come,
So he drew the razor across his—thumb."

"Glorious" uncertainty of the law.—A fel-
low was tried in Norfolk, last fall, for the crime of
murder, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment
in the Penitentiary. Not satisfied with this, he
obtained a new trial from a higher court, by which
he was again found guilty, and sentenced to nine
years' imprisonment! He has, however, obtained
still another trial, and the removal of the case to
another county. It would much add to the already
"great uncertainty of the law"—and much to the
gratification of all but the criminal, no doubt
—if he should have the "glorious" luck to be
hanged by his third jury.

Casualty.—We are informed that a valuable
negro man belonging to And'w. Grier, Esq., of this
County, came to his death, a day or two since, by
drowning. With other persons, he was assisting
to haul a seine for fish in a mill-pond, when he was
observed to lose his footing and sink under the li-
quid element. He remained immersed about fif-
teen minutes before his body could be recovered,
but all efforts to resuscitate proved unsuccessful.

Taking Time by the forelock.—We observe
that, in Camden, (S. C.), on the Fourth of July last,
the citizens held a public meeting, before proceed-
ing to the other duties of the day, and appointed
the Orator and a Committee of Arrangements for
the Fourth of July, 1836! The Camden Journal
says the late Anniversary was celebrated in very
fine style; we should think the next ought to be,
after so long a preparation.

Corn.—The Salem (Stokes County) Repor-
ter, of the 1st of August, states that old Corn is
selling in that place at 45 cents per bushel.

Our thanks are due to the friend in Raleigh,
who had the kindness to forward a copy of Pro-
fessor Anderson's "Oration on the Life and Charac-
ter of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., late Presi-
dent of the University of North Carolina." A
perusal of the Oration we have found interesting
in a high degree, and we shall take the first oppor-
tunity to quote a portion of it, at least, into our
columns.

The Van Buren meeting recently held in Nash-
ville is paraded by the Regency prints in this quar-
ter as evidence that Tennessee is a "debateable
ground." But they need lay no such "flattering
unction to their souls." There may be found of-
fice-holders and office-seekers enough to get up a
Van Buren meeting in any large town in the Union.
These idle, hunger-bitten, street politicians, who
seek to quarter themselves on the Public Treas-
ury, generally congregate about such places, and
are ever ready to make a demonstration of their
strength, where the "spoils of victory" are held
up as a reward for their subserviency. But in the
country, among the honest and industrious farm-
ers, they are "like angel's visits, few and far
between." It is so, at least, in the Republican
State of Tennessee. Hence the Nashville papers
regard the Van Buren meeting there with perfect
indifference. In giving an account of it, the Ban-
ner remarks, "It is unnecessary to add, that this
party comprises but a small minority of our citi-
zens."—*Raleigh Star*.

Mr. Editor.—Do you ever attend any of
the musters at which the candidates for Con-
gress and the Legislature address the People?
I presume you do not, or I am sure
you would have mentioned in your paper the
disgusting humbuggery which the Van
Buren-Johnson democrats are in the habit
there of playing off before their auditors.
It would be really amusing to sit and listen
to their harangues, if one could forget the
unfortunate effects which would result to
our country from the success of the doc-
trines which they hold, but which they are
afraid as yet openly to preach. It does ap-
pear to me, Mr. Editor, that the Van-duls
are incapable of openly and honestly meet-
ing the objections which are urged against
them and their candidates, and that they
are compelled to resort to trickery as a
means of upholding their cause. They
either cannot argue a question with can-
dor, or they find it more effectual to appeal
to and excite the prejudices and personal
partialities of their hearers. I say, to all
intelligent men, who have heard them,
"Judge Ye."

With your permission Mr. Editor, I will
give a sample of the slang with which the
People are regaled by the Van Buren ora-
tors at the musters aforesaid. The Hon.
Mr. Conner usually holds forth in something
like the following strain:

"Fellow-citizens, the opposition tell you that
Van Buren is a Roman Catholic; and how do
you prove it? Why, when he was Secretary of
the Navy, he wrote a letter to an American Consul-
general, an American Consul—telling him
something about the affairs of his office from
this letter the opposition attempt to prove
that Mr. Van Buren is a Roman Catholic. Fel-
low-citizens, I unequivocally pronounce that he
is a Roman Catholic—I do not know that he is a
professor of religion at all—but, if he belongs to any
Church, it is to the Reformed Dutch Church.
You can see, from their disregard of truth, in this
particular, fellow-citizens, how much reliance is
to be put in what the opposition say about Mr.
Van Buren, the Republican Jackson Candidate for
the Presidency, nominated by the Democracy of
the United States, represented in the National Con-
vention at Baltimore."

The above Mr. Editor, is the amount of
what the Hon. Mr. Conner says about the
celebrated letter to Signor Cicognani by
Mr. Van Buren; and I leave it to every one,
who has seen the letter, to decide upon the
merits of the views which the opposition
take of its intent, and the statement of the
Hon. speaker—pre-mising, that the oppo-
sition do not accuse Mr. Van Buren of be-
ing a Roman Catholic, either from that
letter or from any other act of his life! On
the contrary, I for one would respect him
the more if he was a member of that respect-
able Christian Church. The Hon. orator's
hint about his being a member of the Re-
formed Dutch Church is a gull-trap.

I say that the above is the amount of what
is said on the subject of the fault found with
Mr. Van Buren on account of the servile
letter written to an Italian acting as Consul
in one of the States of the Church of Rome;
and Mr. Conner's notices of all the other ob-
jections to Mr. V. B., as well as of the va-
rious other matters which he touches on un-
der the hundred heads of his discourses,
are in the same uncandid and deceptive
strains. But it is impossible to convey, on
paper, an adequate idea of the emphasis in
which he clothes them, or of the affected
grandiloquence of manner in which he
speaks, and mock-heroic style in which he
acts, his speeches in general, but especially the
"glorification" clause about the Hum-
bug Caucus with which he always ends his
remarks in relation to Mr. Van Buren.

ROASTING-EAR.

Mr. Editor.—I am very desirous to get
some information on a certain subject, the
better to enable me to cast my vote prop-
erly on the 13th instant, and would be much
obliged to you if you could give it to me.

At the last election for President and Vice
President, three years ago only, myself and
the principal part of my neighbors went to
town in a body with the intention of voting
for Gen. Jackson and Judge Barbour for
those two offices. Mr. Van Buren was then
the Jackson candidate for the Vice-
Presidency, but we did not like him, and
valued our elective privileges too much to
bestow our votes upon a man of any one's
choice, except our own. When we got to

town, we were met by some of our friends,
who pretended to know more about politics
than we did, and who asked us how we in-
tended to vote. Upon being told how we had
made up our minds to go, they appeared to
be very much concerned about it—said they
were sorry for it, because Judge Bar-
bour stood no chance of being elected—and
appealed to our friendship for Gen. Jack-
son, stating that the Republican party would
be broken down unless Mr. Van Buren was
elected Vice-President, and that there would
be no certainty of electing Gen. Jackson
himself if his friends did not vote for Mr.
Van Buren. We stated to our friends that
we objected to voting for Mr. Van Buren,
because we thought his election would be a
sort of stepping-stone to the Presidential
Chair when Gen. Jackson's time was out, but
they assured us that our fears were ground-
less—that Mr. Van Buren never could be
thought of for the Presidency—and that he
was a man of no account.

Now Mr. Editor, find that the very men
who, in 1833, made so light of Mr. Van
Buren, are now his strongest friends, in-
stead of his bitterest enemies, as they prom-
ised us they would be; and upon this subject
it is that I and my neighbors are in the
dark, and would take it as a favor if you will
enlighten us, as I presume you are able to
do. We wish to know how it is that men
who once thought of Mr. Van Buren as
they did, can now think of him as they do—
a fit person for President. I have asked
them this question, but they either cannot
or will not tell me. If they have any good
reason for the change in their views, I
should like much to hear what it is, for I
am very desirous to vote for the right side;
and am compelled, as a last resource, to
write you this piece, for the purpose of get-
ting information to enable me to do so.
Please answer it directly, as the time is very
short between this and the election.

Yours, &c. PAW CREEK.

[The reasons for the change in the views of the
gentlemen referred to above, and about which our
correspondent seems so much concerned, and just-
ly concerned as we think, may be summed up in
two short words—THE SPOILS. If Mr. Van
Buren does not succeed, the public money will be
economically and honestly applied, sinecures will
be cut off, and bawling partisans will not be re-
warded—if he does succeed, the reverse of these
will happen; and this is the simple and honest
reason, as far as we know, why those are for him
who were so hard on him in 1833. Our cor-
respondent is in a moment, that it would
be a good idea for Van Buren candidates to tell the
people, and hence their evasions on the sub-
ject.]

concern about the Elec-
Buren organ in this city
named special supervi-
State elections,
and, in the
weekly manifesto
the subject, it is attempted by
artifice and sophistry to keep out of view the
true issue, and present to the people an er-
roneous one. To accomplish this object, a
great deal of gibberish is thrown out about
Senator Malcom, "bank-whigs," "nullif-
ers," "pie-did forces," and such monsters
as White-Johnson men, as if the freemen of
North Carolina were to be driven by their
integrity by the names. Truly
the Standard is largely upon
the ignorance of the people, to think of in-
fluencing their votes by such empty shadow-
s. But no wonder that a paper which
has declared that "our people are more
easily humbugged than any on earth,"
should attempt to alarm them with such
things as

"The ghost without a head,
That frightened the barber's boy dead."

But if we are not mistaken in the intelli-
gence of the people, they will readily dis-
tinguish between the bugbears of the Stan-
dard and the important, substantial matters
on which they will have to decide. All
who have "half an eye" will see that the
question is not, are you for Jackson? but
will you take Martin Van Buren, and there-
by establish the Caucus system, and acknow-
ledge the right of a band of office-holders
and office seekers to appoint the President?
or will you support Judge White, and there-
by maintain your pure Republican prin-
ciples, and teach the few presumptuous dic-
tators who would exercise unlawful authority
over you, your ability and determination to
govern yourselves? Will you take Mr.
Van Buren, and renounce your share of the
public lands? or will you go for Judge
White, and such men for the Legislature
as will urge upon Congress our just claims
to a portion of those lands?

The people may rest assured that if the
spoils party can smuggle a majority of Van
Buren-men into the Legislature under the
cloak of General Jackson, they will then lay
aside the name of the old Chief, and claim
it not as an Administration, but as a
Van Buren triumph; and their first step
will be to destroy the time and harmony
of the Legislature in passing resolutions
to surrender the interest of North Carolina
in the public lands.—*Raleigh Star*.

Tricks of the Enemy.—The Elections
are at hand, and the "Standard" resorts to
every species of sophistry and trick to gull
the people into the support of the VAN BU-

ren candidates. It reiterates its assertion
that the friends of Judge White, in the re-
cent State Convention, held a meeting to
arrange a plan of operations for the Cam-
paign now going on, and intimates that
there was a want of harmony in their pro-
ceedings. The "Standard" also states, that
Committees of Vigilance were appointed in
every county to blink the true question
before the people, &c. We have only one
word to say to all this, and that is, that it
is a fabrication from beginning to end. No
meeting of the friends of Judge White, or
of any other political party (unless the VAN
BURENS met in Caucus) took place in this
City, during the Convention; no Com-
mittee of Vigilance was appointed in any
county, nor was any plan of operations con-
certed, unless the interchange of opinion
which naturally takes place between in-
dividuals who, thinking alike on any sub-
ject, are accidentally brought together, be
constructed. We wish most sincerely, it
has been the case—that Committees of Vi-
gils had been appointed, and that a plan
of operations had been agreed on, for we
have to contend with a foe as active as he
is subtle, and who will never be subdued
but by the most energetic measures.

Raleigh Register.

MEXICO.—GREAT NEWS.

By an arrival at New Orleans, dates from
Vera Cruz to the 12th have been received.
An entire change has taken place in the
Mexican government. It is a limited MON-
ARCHY, with SANTA ANNA at its head,
and the Catholic is the established religion.
The change commenced at Toluca, the
chief city of the Province of Mexico, and
has been adopted in most of the States. So
much for strengthening the power of the
Executive and weakening the influence of the
people. So much for giving to men in of-
fice the right to name a head of the govern-
ment.—*New York Star*.

CRIME IN HIGH LIFE.—The New York
Transcript gives an account of a forgery
committed on the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, of
that city, by two young men of highly re-
spectable connexions. Their names are
given; but from a respect for their virtuous
and truly estimable relatives, we forbear to
publish them. One of the young men has
been arrested; the other is still at large.
The forgery consisted in drawing up a
check, for which they succeeded in getting
the money.

A Sign of the Times.—We have before
us No. 8 of a daily penny paper published
in New York, entitled "THE IRISHMAN,
AND FOREIGNER'S ADVOCATE." Its motto,
"Ere Go Bragh!" Its figure head, Mar-
tin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

A Great Operation!—The New Orleans
Commercial Bulletin, of the 7th inst. says:
A lot of cotton, comprising six thousand
bales, changed hands yesterday, the amount
of the bill of which was nearly half a million
of dollars. This, it is believed, is the larg-
est single transaction ever here recorded on
the annals of cotton operations.

A Virginia Toast.—By A. S. JEFFRIES.
Success to Col. Benton's "yellow boys,"
and long life to Col. Johnson's "yellow
girls." [Drank at Boydton.]

An Independent Elector.—"I suppose,
neighbor," said one elector to another,
"you'll give a plumper for Mr. —, as
you did before?" "No," said the other,
"I don't think I shall—the beef wasn't dress-
ed to my mind at his last election dinner!"

We do not take it kindly (says the New
Brunswick Fredonian) in our friends abroad
to put down New Jersey as irredeemably
"sold to the Dutch." The fact is not so.
The "equity of redemption" remains with
the Whigs; and they mean this fall to "re-
move the incumbrance."

Why is the Van Buren and Johnson
party like the Federalists of '96? D'y'e give
it up?—Because they have mounted the
"Black Cockade."

No lawyers are allowed to reside on the
Island of St. Helena; nor is a newspaper
permitted to be printed there: an almanac
every year being the only production of the
press.

From Cheraw.—Our letter from Messrs.
LaCoste and McKay, of the 24th ultimo,
says:—"Our quotations of Cotton may be
considered nominal, none is selling. Bacon
is very dull, the supply abundant. The
last sale from wagons was at 8½ cents per
pound."—*Western Carolinian*.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 30th ultimo,
by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, the Rev. WM.
MORRISON, of Cabarrus County, to Miss
SARAH VARICK, eldest daughter of Maj. Daniel
Cousins, formerly of Orange County, N. Y.

[The Editor acknowledges the receipt of his fee
for the above notice, a slice of the "Bride's Cake,"—
for which he tenders his thanks; and begs leave
to express the hope that the happy couple may
long continue to enjoy, in the society of each other,
the full fruition of those felicities which mutual
love, pious hearts, and cultivated intellects, always
bestow upon their possessors.]

In Cabarrus County, on the 2d ultimo, by the
Rev. George Bager, Mr. GEORGE P. SCOTT to
Miss SOPHIA RHINEHART; Also, on the 9th
ultimo, by Jacob Williams, Esq. Mr. ELIAS PET-
NER to Miss POLLY WILHELM, all of Mount
Pleasant.

Near Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, on the
16th ultimo, by Christopher Melcher, Esq. Mr. MA-
THIAS FAGGART to Miss ELEANOR SCOTT; Also,
on the 18th ultimo, Mr. ISAAC ROWLAND to
Miss ELEANOR SMITH.—All for White!

POSTSCRIPT.

STATE ELECTIONS.

In a few Counties of this State the Elections
are held on the last Thursday in July, instead of
the second in August. It will be seen, by the fol-
lowing information from the last Raleigh Regis-
ter, that as far as returns have been received from
the Polls held on that day, the indications are in
favor of the Philistines. This was what every one
expected from some of the Counties in the 3d and 6th
Congressional Districts. But NEXT THURS-
DAY (when the other Districts of the State go to
the Polls,) will show quite a different result. Let
our friends recollect that "A bad beginning al-
ways makes a good ending."

In the Tarboro' District, we have heard only
certainly from Edgecomb, where Dr. Hall (Van
Buren), received a majority of 1944 votes over his
opponent, Mr. Pettigrew, (White.) There are
several counties in the District, and the final result
is considered very uncertain.

Benjamin Sharpe is elected to the Senate from
Edgecomb, and Lemuel Deberry and Joseph John
Pippen to the Commons. They are all Van Bu-
renites, no opposition having been started.

Franklin County. Senate, H. G. Williams.—
Commons, Thomas Howerton, S. Jeffreys—all for
Van Buren—no opposition.

Congress.—Hawkins 531, Crutup 452.
In this District, sufficient oral information has
been received to render it certain that Gen. Haw-
kins (Van Buren) is re-elected over Mr. Crutup
(White) by a considerable majority.

It is known that Mr. C. has been in the field but
a few weeks, and was brought out under most dis-
advantageous circumstances.

In the Counties from which we have heard, no
better news was anticipated as regards our State
Legislature. In our next, we hope to show a bal-
ance on the other side.—*Ral. Register*.

THE EFFECTS!

The Charleston Courier of the 31st of July, re-
ceived by the last mail, brings the following infor-
mation. Taken in connexion with an article from
the same paper, in a preceding column of our
sheet, it will sufficiently explain itself, without
any comment from us.

Attack on the Post Office.—The recent abuse of
the U. S. mail to the purpose of disseminating the
vile and criminal superstition of northern fanat-
ics, has caused a great and general excitement in
our community, and led, on Wednesday night, as
may have been expected, to an attack on the Post
Office, which, although perhaps not to be justified,
had much to excuse it, in the cause of provocation.
Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, that night,
a number of persons assembled about the Ex-
change, and, without any noise or disturbance, but,
on the contrary, with coolness and deliberation,
made a forcible entry into the Post Office, by
wrenching open one of its windows, and carried
off the packages containing the incendiary matter.
We trust that this proceeding will tend to open the
eyes of our northern friends to the necessity of
some energetic step to prevent the unwarrantable
and criminal interference of northern fanaticism
with southern interests, and even induce our
northern enemies to pause in their work of reckless
mischief. The exposure of the U. S. mail and Post
Offices to mob violence, which, however temperate
now, may ultimately fall into its usual and danger-
ous excesses, is an evil of serious magnitude and
general concern, and one that ought not to be thus
wantonly provoked.

The only regret we feel in relation to this af-
fair, arises from the fact that arrangements had
been made at the Post Office in this city, to arrest
the circulation of the incendiary matter, until in-
structions could be received from the Post Office
Department, at Washington. It might, perhaps,
have been better to have awaited the result of the
application for instructions, before proceeding to
extremities.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1835.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Friday,	5 10 6 50	For August, 1835.	
8 Saturday,	5 11 6 49	D. H. M.	
9 Sunday,	5 12 6 48	First 1 2 10 a.m.	
10 Monday,	5 13 6 47	Full 8 10 11 foren'n.	
11 Tuesday,	5 13 6 47	Last 16 3 53 morn.	
12 Wednesday,	5 14 6 46	New 23 11 4 a.m.	
13 Thursday,	5 15 6 45	First 30 7 35 even.	

Bacon and Lard,

FOR SALE BY
MORRISONS & McKEE.
August 8, 1835. 53-1f

Look at This!

W. J. KEAKEY,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends,
and the public, that he is prepared
with first rate workmen, to execute all or-
ders in his line of Business, in a style su-
perior to any done in this section of country.
Thankful for the encouragement hitherto re-
ceived, he hopes, by attention and punctual-
ity, to merit a liberal share of patronage
hereafter. His Shop is kept one door south
of Wm. Carson's Store.

To Tailors.

W. J. K. having been appointed agent
for T. P. Williams, & Co. of New York, to
sell and teach the Columbian System, those
who wish it can be accommodated.
Charlotte, August 6, 1835. 6-w

Devereux & Battle's Reports.

THE subscribers have become the pro-
priators of the current Reports of the
Supreme Court, and beg those gentlemen
who wish to become subscribers, to forward
them their names.

The first number is now in press in Phil-
adelphia, and will shortly be published. The
work will be executed in a superior style,
and will be furnished to subscribers upon the
same terms with the last number of De-
vereux's Reports, viz. one cent per page.
TURNER & HUGHES.
Raleigh, July 6, 1835.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

[From the New York Mirror.]
A BALLAD.—BY MISS JULIA H. FARDON.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
You cannot prize it now;
You've looked into a brighter eye,
And on a fairer brow.
If still you loved, you would not let
Another's image reign;
One instant in your spirit's depths—
Oh! give it back again.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
If it has loved you well,
Keep it in silence—'tis so true
For lips like yours to tell.
I read it in the languid smile,
Which strives to cheat in vain;
The wandering glance—the altered tone—
Oh! give it back again.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
You do not know its pride;
It does not ask a single thought
Another may divide.
Fear not reproach—on happier days
Though it may dwell with pain,
Believe me it will never seek
To best with yours again.

An editor is like a goose in some particular—he generally writes standing on one leg, flourishes his quill without observing how he may scatter his ink, and would be willing to save Rome at any time, if he could by mere gabbling. Talk of grammar to an editor, forsooth! Does not Mr. Hypercritic know that the "more-copy devil" sometimes runs away with the nominative case before the editor gets to the verb, and that unless he goes out collecting, he never knows the possessive from the objective case, and often when he calls on his patrons, is under mistake in relation to these; and finds, when he looks for the possessive, he gets nothing but the objective. How often, when he feels a little in the indicative, does the editor sit down at his table, with his legs in the subjective, feeling the imperative spirit of genius, and looking mightily potential, to find, after all, upon laboring his brain, that his ideas are in the indefinite. We editors write copy—we don't write GRAMMAR. Somebody said, a long time ago, that "any thing was good English that a man could understand," and this, though it "won't at all times hexcuse vulgarity," is a convenient rule for an editor. He must if possible make himself understood, and this we know he often succeeds in doing, even where he don't understand himself.

A LOVE LETTER.—From a Tailor to a Mantuemaker.
REMNANT OF MY HOPES.—May I be ripped from the borders of your esteem, and never buttoned to the loop of your kindness, but I am strongly seamed to the hem of your beauty; may I never lose a thimble full of your favor, but you have so entangled the thread of my understanding with that pretty outside of yours, that I am stark mad.—Ods bodkins! I am surely yours every stitch of me. Where ever you go, is my north; and my needle follows you; blunt not, therefore, the point of my endeavors, but let me baste myself to your kindness, that I may set the lighter to your affections: I love you beyond measure, but yet it is so hard to cabbage one sweet look from you that I almost despair of having enough to finish my suit.

Pray put a favorable construction on this, and I shall always sit cross-legged for your sake; being, my dearest little flosser,
Yours, SNIP.

A Yankee who was travelling lately put up at a country inn, where a number of loungers were assembled telling large stories. After sitting some time and attentively listening to their folly, he suddenly turned and asked them how much they supposed he had been offered for his dog, which he had with him. They all stared, and curiosity was on tiptoe to know; one guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen, until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked how much he had been offered. Not a cent, replied he.

Anecdote.—A Van Buren man in Ohio, mounted, urging a drove of hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty courtesy. "What, my little gal," said the man, "do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?" "No sir," said she, with a most provoking smile, "only to the one on horseback."

Marriage Extraordinary.—The Montgomery (Alabama) paper announces the following:—Married in this place on the 28th May, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Walter B. Wright to Miss Pauline Snyder. The happy bride is the young lady to whom dame Nature has so niggardly denied the common appendage of a pair of arms, and who has been exhibited in the United States as a curiosity in consequence of that deformity. Madame Fortune, blind as she is said to be, has treated her more kindly, and bestowed a lover and husband to the armless lady, whilst many an ivory arm and lily hand is extended in vain by others, whose youth and bloom the fickle goddess suffers to pine and fade away in hated and withering calcey.

A Prim Lady.—She looks as if she were fed through a quill, and when she opens her mouth to yawn, you would fancy she was going to whistle!

An Arrest.—The Natchez Courier relates the following as a fact:

Some years ago, in a county not a hundred miles from Adams, a small sized man went to the plantation of a certain gentleman who was light in wit, but heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand folded in a legal form, and known by the observations "as an." Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read the capias, which commenced as usual, "You are hereby commanded, without delay, to take the body of," &c.
"Humph!" says the prisoner, stretching himself upon his back, "I am ready."
"O, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?"
"Certainly, you must 'take my body,' you know. I do not resist the process of the law, understand, but submit with much cheerfulness."
"Will you wait there until I bring a cart?"
"Can't promise—I may recover from my fatigue in the meantime."
"Well, what must I do?"
"You must do your duty."
And there he lay, immovable, until the sheriff left him.

A gentleman who married a lackadaisical young lady, was visited soon after by an old friend. The lady, after enlarging into an animated strain upon the pleasures of London, retired for the night, when his old friend exclaimed, "Why, Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be." To which the other replied, with a shrug, "No she has left that off; she is now ex-pensive."

A Good Precedent.—At a late Hastings Court at Williamsburg, Virginia, a singular verdict was rendered, which we think ought to be established as a precedent in similar cases. It was that of William Lyons vs. Simon Gilliat, for assault and battery in chastising the plaintiff. The defendant sought to justify by offering proof that Lyons had inflicted a severe beating on his wife, who was the plaintiff's sister. The jury found for the defendant, and sentenced the plaintiff to receive 39 lashes on his bare back at the public whipping post, and his counsel to pay the costs. We presume Judge Lynch presided.

BACON
For sale by J. D. Boyd.
July 30, 1835. 52f

Commission and Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Room and other accommodations to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce.
As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.
Cheraw, July 1st, 1835. 55f

Refer to
J. G. MCKENZIE,
D. & J. MALLOY,
LACOSTE & MCKAY,
BROWN BRYAN,
JAS. WRIGHT,
ROBT. C. DAVIS,
JNO. C. COIT,
A. BLUB,
D. S. HALLLEE,
GEO. H. DUNLAP,
A. & R. MCKENZIE,
Of Cheraw, S. C.

NOTICE.
I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss**; also, Dr. Price's improvement of **Stagner's Truss**, in this country, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.
R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

NEGROES WANTED.
I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.
July 18, 1835. 51-f

MR. ROBERT COCHRANE is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.
DUFF GREEN.
May 33d, 1835. 44-f

Election Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that an Election will be held, on the second Thursday in August next, being the 13th day of the month, for one Senator and two Commons to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly of North Carolina—and also for one member to represent this (the 11th) Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
July 15, 1835.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers being desirous of removing to the west, offer for sale the Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, known as the LEWIS MINE. The Mine is 40 acres of land, and has been worked about three years, and has produced from 2 to 6 inches in width, and has obtained from this mine, from \$5 to \$600 per bushel. The mine is situated on a hill, and is very easy to purchase and can call and examine for themselves.
We will dispose of it by the 1st of October.
For particulars apply to either of the subscribers.
ELI STEWART.
ROBT. LEWIS.
July 3, 1835. 49-f

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following tracts of land, viz:

One tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, formerly owned by William Pickens, containing about 200 acres. Twelve months credit will be given for all the purchase money except \$30, which will be required in cash at the time of the sale.
Also, one other tract, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing about 183 acres and bounded by the lands belonging to D. McDonald, W. Williamson and Robt. Jamison's heirs, formerly owned by Hugh Walker, and to be sold for the benefit of his heirs, on a credit of 12 months.
Bonds with approved securities will be required.
D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.
June 24th, 1835. Price adv. 84 153

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers, desirous of removing to the south west, offer for sale the large and commodious TAVEN, which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, three doors west of the Court-House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Cattle, and other appurtenances, are in the best of repair. Its present patronage, and the numerous parties who frequent it, are a sufficient proof of its situation. The stand is generally healthy, and its location is in a populous and thriving city, and is the thoroughfare to the north and eastern sections of the State, and to the south and west. Having no more premises to be sold, the premises will be sold on very liberal terms. If they are not sold by the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease.
W. M. S. W. HAYES.
Charlotte, June 15, 1835. 46-f

For Sale.
A NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, on reasonable terms. The subscribers will keep hereafter on hand, at their shop, four miles from Charlotte, on the Fetter Road, for sale,
1 and 2 Horse Wagons.
ALEXANDER, & WALLACE.
June 4, 1835. 57-f

JUST RECEIVED.—A supply of Garder's RIFLES.
SMITH & WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1835. 57-f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1835.
Nancy H. Smith, Petitioner for Divorce.
Joseph N. Smith, Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joseph N. Smith, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Miners & Farmers Journal, for him to appear and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.
Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1835.
P. THOMPSON, C. M. S. C. L.

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a mulatto man by the name of HENRY, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he ran away from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
May 11, 1835. 41-f

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named HENDERSON, about 5 or 6 inches high, 20, or 25 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ran away in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meshack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1834. 20-f

NEW Goods.

JUST received, direct from the North, a splendid assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
all of this Spring's importation.
We are determined to make it an object for all that pay cash, to call and examine. We will also sell at reduced prices to prompt dealers. We have, also, on hand, a large quantity of SUGAR and a quantity of a superior article of Green Li-guaria Coffee.
SMITH & WILLIAMS.
May 19, 1835.

DRUG SHOP.

NOTICE.
HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, &c.
than has ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles, which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a great variety of
Refined Wines, Brandy, &c.
exclusively for Medical use, together with several new articles recently discovered by chemical research and philosophical investigation of the medical faculty in different parts of the world. All articles will be carefully put up and correctly labelled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on short credit, to responsible customers.
R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, 18th May, 1835. 3m
P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice.
R. A. WALLACE.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic or Anti-Bilious Pills.

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills are found superior to all others. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, will be the means of preventing much suffering and sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up the regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills, might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—
Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHIC HEPATIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy, can be seen.

To the Afflicted.
WE have just received a supply of Dr. Beckwith's celebrated
Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

—ALSO—
Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills, highly recommended. We have also, left to sell, on commission,
Dr. Gunn's Medical Book, expressly for the use of Farmers.
SMITH & WILLIAMS.
March 17, 1835. 33-f

250 Venison Hams.
WELL CURED VENISON HAMs for sale by WM. HUNTER.
June 6, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.
JOHN C. COIT.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Cheraw, May 28.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

What is the Time?
by the highest prices in CASH
may be had at Dr. Boyd's
Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.
JOHN JONES.
June 27, 1835.

N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

William H. Gardiner, President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

Levied on the following tracts of land, viz: a tract formerly owned by William Sample, adjoining the lands of James Wilson and others; a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, adjoining the lands of W. Sample and others; a tract formerly owned by Jas. Black, bounded by the lands of Wm. Smith, by M'Alpin's Creek and the land of others; a tract known by the Patterson mine, bounded by the lands of John Dobbins and others; a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, bounded by the Patterson mine and the land of others; a tract formerly owned by Mathew Bain, bounded by the lands of Samuel Johnston and others; a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, bounded by the lands Andrew Lawing and others; and a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison, bounded by the lands of the widow Lawing and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 84

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

John Springs, Surviving Partner of J. & E. Springs, Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the Catawba river, adjoining the lands of David Partlow, William Partlow and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 83

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson, A. F. Caldwell, Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of David Lawing and Mary F. his wife, and them summoned as Garnishes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 83

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson, A. F. Caldwell, Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of David Lawing and Mary F. his wife, and them summoned as Garnishes.

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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Nicholas Tradinick, Original Attachment.

Chasey & Binney, part of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendants, bounded by the lands of Abram Smith, William Smith and others, supposed to be ninety acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. 34

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.